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VOL. IX.-NO. 30.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



FALLS UPON THE HEADS OF THOSE WHO WANTED TO STEAL IT.

Decision of the New York Secretary of State.

he Emblem Remains Where it Always Belonged.

The first official decision on the preences of the Kangaroos was rendered by the New York Secretary of State on two contests arising over the nominations for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth and Sixth Judicial Dis-

These nominations go to the Secretary of State, because they are made for condituencies embracing each more than

in the Fifth Judicial District, embricing six counties, the regular con-vention of the S. L. P. was held at Syravention of the S. L. P. was need at Syla-cuse and was attended by delegates from Sections Syracuse and Utica. Comrade Frank D. Roberts, of Sec-tion Syracuse, was nominated, and field

ertificate of his nomination was filed on October 2, a certificate of the nom

nation of Charles Voss for Justice of the Supreme Court for the same District as filed by the Kangaroos. This nomnation was made at an alleged convenion held by a minority of Section tracuse, composed of the German

On behalf of our regular candidate ejections were filed to the nomination

In the Sixth Judicial District, em-In the Sixth Judicial District, embracing ten counties, the regular convention of the Party was held at Sydney, Delaware County. Delegates from Sections Sidney, Norwich, (Chenango County) and Oneonta (Otsego) attended this convention and nominated Comrade Edwin C. Elston, of Section Norwich, for Justice of the Supreme Court. The certificate of his nomination was filed in tificate of his nomination was filed in Albany on September 28.
On the same day the Kangaroos filed

a certificate of the nomination of John J. Kafka. This nomination was made by an alleged convention held by the suspended Section in Oneida, one of the few Kangaroo Sections in the State of

Objections were filed against both mominations for the Sixth District.

A hearing on the nominations for both the Fifth and the Sixth Districts

both the Fifth and the Sixth State on Tuesday, October 10.

The most Significant feature of the proceedings was the choice of counsel

made by either side.

Our State Committee, relying on the trength of our case, had selected Mr. Benjamin Patterson, an attorney, whose qualification lay in his competence to bring out clearly the facts and the law.

The Kangaroos had retained the LAW-FIRM OF EX-GOVERNOR BLACK, Messrs. Black, Olcott and Grublack, Messrs, Black, Orost and Gra-ber. It so happens that the present Secretary of State, Mr. John T. Mc-Donough, was formerly Commissioner of Labor Statistics by appointment of Governor Black. The Kangaroos, know-ing the facts and the law of their case to be weak, relied on the political pul of their counsel. How much they relied on this, Col. Gruber, Black's partner, betrayed when on the hearing before the New York Police Board, on October 11, sought to get that Board to make its on dependent on the decision of the Secretary of State.

But the Secretary of State found that, ren if every controverted point of fact was construed in favor of the side repted by his friends Black and Gruer, that side was still hopelessly

On October 13, he gave his decision h favor of our regular nominations in hith Judicial Districts. In support of his decision he wrote the following inion, which, though referring espect-ly to the case of the Sixth District re Comrade Elston is our nominee The opinion is as follows:

Hon. John T. McDonough, Secretary & State. Decided October 13th, 1899.

IN THE MATTER Objections to the Nomination of EDWIN C. ELSTON : for Justice of the Supreme : Court for the 6th Judicial :

Black, Olcott and Gruber, For the Objections. Benjamin Patterson,

Opposed The Socialist Labor Party, at the last

ral election, polled more than ten

thousand votes in this State, and is therefore entitled to make party nom-inations by filing party certificates. There is, however, a division within the party into two factions, each claim-

ing to be regular, and each claiming the right to use the party name and

One of these factions has offered for filing in the office of the Secretary of State, a certificate of the nomination of Edwin C. Elston, for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, in the Sixth Judicial District, and the other faction has offered a certificate of nomination of John J. Kafka for the same office. Each faction has filed objections against the filing of the certificate of the other, and the Secretary of State is called upon to determine in the first instance, which of these certificates is to be filed. Section fifty-six of the election laws, among other things, provides as follows:
"If there be division within a party,

and two or more factions claim the same or substantially the same device or name, the officer aforesaid shall decide between such conflicting claims, giving preference of device and name to the convention or primary or committee thereof, recognized by the REGULAR-

LY constituted party authorities."

The question to be determined is made difficult by the fact that there were not only two judicial conventions held, one by each faction, but there are two bodies, each claiming to be the regularly constituted State Committee of the Party, and one of these bodies recognizes the regularity of the nomina-tion of Elston, and the other the nomination of Kafka.

One of these bodies is headed by Herman Schlueter, and the other by Charles L. Furman, and for convenience they are herein designated as the Schlueter State Committee and the Furman State

Committee.
With a view of enabling me to ascertain and decide which of these is the regularly constituted State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, many af-fidavits have been presented containing a history of the Party, of its proceedings and of its division.

The constitution of the Party provides

that its affairs shall be conducted by a national board of appeals, a national executive committee, state committee, local sections, national conventions and by a general vote. The national board of appeals was chosen by the "seat" of the Party at Cleveland, and the National Executive Committee, by the "seat New York."

Prior to July 10th, 1899, it is conceded that there was only one body claiming to be the State Committee. A regular meeting of "seat New York" was held on the evening of July 8th, 1899, at which meeting there was much dis-turbance, and it broke up in a row.

Immediately thereafter thirty-five delegates to the General Committee, "seat New York," 'issued a call for a special meeting of the General Committee for the purpose of taking action on the conduct of the officers of the General Committee at the above-mentioned regular meeting. This special meeting was called for July 10th, 1899, and was published in German in a paper called the "New Yorker Volkszeitung. The notice translated is as follows:

To the Delegates to the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P.

"WHEREAS. The officers and the City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., in a most scandalous and dictatorial manner prevented the Gen-eral Committee from holding its regular

WHEREAS, the present critical con-dition of our Section requires speedy and determined action; and

WHEREAS, The conduct of the Organizer at our last meeting was such as to actually place himself outside of our Constitution, for which action he should no longer be entrusted with carrying out the duties of his position; therefore,

We. The undersigned, request the del egates to the General Committee to attend a special meeting of the said Committee to be held on Monday, July 10th, M., at Langhut's Hail, 385 Bowery, for the purpose or reorganizing the Committee and to take action upon the conduct of our officers, and in regard to the situation in our Section.'

It was customary to have special meetings called by the organizer or the executive committee, consisting of the organizer, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and other members, and to publish such calls in a newspaper called "The People." There is nothing to show that this call was made of these officers, or that any of them had notice of the meeting, except the organizer.

The special meeting was held on July 10th, 1899, and passed resolutions charging seven members of the National Executive Committee and the members of the State Committee with neglect of duty and thereupon and therefore suspend-ed them, recalled their offices, and electtemporary officers in their places.

The state committee so suspended and deposed, for neglect of duty, is the aforesaid Furman State Committee, and the committee appointed in their stead is the Schlueter Committee.

If that meeting was regularly called, and had authority under the constitution of the party to suspend the former committee, it follows that the latter committee is regular, otherwise the

former one is regular.

It is unnecessary to pass on the right of the members above mentioned to issue notice of the special meeting, as this matter may be disposed of on the ground that the meeting, even if regularly call-ed, acted without authority in suspendthe State Committee.

The constitution of the party, Article III, Section 4, provides that "in the election of a State Committee and its recall, the SAME rules shall hold good that govern the National Executive Commit-

(Continued on Page 2.)

The 'Tramps' Of Slatersville.

By THOS. CURRAN, Providence, R. I.

In these last few weeks there have risen up in the West persons frantic to put on the New England mill workers a slander which their own exploiters will not utter. Naturally, the slander issues first from a pedantic editor, more naturally was it born of hate, and still more naturally was it gloatingly employed in an agonized effort to crawl from beneath an overwhelming load of just condemnation. Picking out a phrase from one of the many articles on the Slatersville strike, so the pedant, too foul with his own hate to recall what had previously been written on the same subject, and too eager to get in an impotent thrust at the Nemesis that had justly exposed him, so the pedant unctiously and gleefully de-clares the Slatersville strike was not a glorious victory and pronounces the strikers "tramps."

The Slatersville strike was fought and finished, and now we have its full history. Let us read it through and see who is the fakir. Note well the cause of the strike, its result, and consider the lot and the ways of the tramps. Slatersville is the "jumping off" place of all New England mill villages. All mill villages are bad, but Slaterville is so much so that it is the last resort of the tramp mill worker. Its help comes and goes; it is always looking for help. None stay long but a few families born and bred there and who know no better. The rest are a polyglot collection of people who rove and roam under stress of the harsh circumstances attendant on mill life. The first class at home and the second class at its halting places never amounted to much in sallies against the cotton kings in the economic arena, and counted nothing at all at the ballot box. Slatersville was one of the slums of mill life and most sterile ground for sowing Socialistic thought. Yet how well Socialism has in it germs for fructifying under most adverse con-

ditions the story of Slatersville shows.

About two years ago a member of the S. L. P. drifted into the village to work and got quickly disgusted. Bad work, poor pay, he was ready to move on, but seeing the servile ignorance of its peo-ple he chose to stay and, if posible, help them to clear vision and manly conduct. Soon after the State Committee had Sla-tersville on its circuit, a few open air meetings were held, the hitherto docile wage slaves became aroused and on election day the S. L. P. had a 27 per cent, vote in the town. The next year the spring of 1899, came the strike epi-demic in Rhode Island mills, and Slatersville, heretofore so mild and quiet, was soon aflame with the disease. At once the S. T. & L. A. was inaugurated there. They would have no other from the start. The pure and simplers did not apply, for they knew they were not wanted. The strike was conducted with wanted. The strike was conducted with Socialist leaders and Socialist speakers, and in a few weeks the end came with an advance in wages and a recognition of the Alliance.

When a pure and simple union comes off victorious in a strike, straightaway its members drop off and it goes down to disruption. How different the after-math with an economic organization planted on Socialist principles is seen in Slatersville. The comrades after the strike was won set to work to strengthen their position and, realizing the neces-sity of making their belief in the potency of political action on class conscious lines something more than mere lip service, they at once arranged to establish a strong, lively Section of the S. L. P. in the village. This was too much for the mill management. They could, if needs be, tolerate a trade union merely professing a bent towards class be an exhaust valve for expansive thought. It was different when the S. L. P. was likely to be hitched up with the S. T. & L. A. That was notice that the mill slaves had tied down the exhaust valve and the power engendered by right thinking was to run into vig-orous action. The 27 per cent, vote had been set down to a fit of temporary aberration of minds. The latest move of the nomads and fossils of Slatersville gave convincing evidence that the malady was spreading. "Theories, that is all," was the verdict of the first diagnosis, but now the theories were becoming conditions. Drastic measures ere in demand, and the flat went forth that Socialism must be killed in what ever form it appears, economic or political, for one begets the other, and the two are inseparable. Socialism was to be driven out of the heads of the mill workers, or the whole lot driven from the village.

The scheme was carefully planned and undertaken. One day a comrade was discharged on a simple pretext. The superintendent had his ears to the ground and heard nothing. After a day or so another comrade was dropped without any good reason. Nothing came of this and the scheme was evi dently a good one. Now for a master stroke. Another comrade who worked in a part of the mill that was not involved in the first strike was discharged by a foreman who had just been elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket, and when the comrade inquired was because he was a Socialist and had been too active in organizing work. This was the evening of the very day appointed for organizing the Section of the S. L. P. It needs no second thought for the Socialist to discern what the cor-poration was up to, and the comrades by the light of their Socialist knowledge were not slow in percelving its purpose. Despite the threatened penalty the Section was formed with more than score of charter members, and as the

names were written down the signers

all realized they were marking themselves for persecution. "We know what this means," they said. "We shall be this means," they said. "We shall be singled out for oppression, but we are ready." After the Section was organized, the Alliance met and appointed a committee to investigate the cases of the discharged comrades. For a day or two the corporation was still. The com-mittee then called on the superintendent, and right after it left him three more comrades had their walking papers. There were six of them now, and all six the foremost of the active Social-ists. The rest of the comrades were for striking at once, but the victims advised them to go slowly. Finally a delegation was sent to the D. A. in Providence to state the case and obtain ad-

The discharged comrades urged against a strike on their account. They did not fear picking up their traps and taking to the road, for they were used to that, and Statersville was not a paradise. They depicted the misery and privation that would ensue if another strike occurred with the people so little prepared. Yet they had to admit when the question was squarely put to them that this was but the beginning and that the corporation intended to rid the village of every known Socialist. It was a choice between being discharged singly or striking in an effort to prevent this. Failing in the latter they would at least have testified to the rigid solidarity which Socialism had brought to them and merely replaced a discharge by retail with one on the wholesale.

The comrades at work settled the question themselves. They struck. It was a case of hanging together or hang-ing separately. They did not mind that so much. The motive behind them was the fact that they understood that the corporation was not victimizing them simply for forming a trade union. The Slater Mills Corporation, like the hench-men of the Cotton King, Knight, had expressed a belief in trade unions, but trade unions where they could settle disputes with a gentleman like M., Whitehead of Fall River. They were to be vic-timized because they were not content to talk for Socialism, but voted for it. They debated their line of action and had three courses before them. First, if they submitted they would have to give up their principles, forsake the Alliance and the Party, and see that no Socialist votes went into the ballot box at future elections or their doom was sealed. Second, if they refused to submit, and yet did not strike, one by one they would be sent adrift, and thus divorced from associates and familiar comrades, some of whom, not yet firmly anchored to Socialist teachings, might lose heart and belief. Third, if they re-sented the intimidation of the corpora-tion and struck, even if they did not force a truce, they could in any event go off together and breathe courage and

fortitude into the weaklings.

Considering the original mental and economic status of the Slatersville mill slaves one would not be surprised if in picking their way among the three courses of action confronting them they had made a false step. Yet they steered straight, and this is token of the tonic effects of Socialism on diseased minds and weak wills. They foresaw if they adopted the first or second course they were wholly lost. More than that. It advance they could see the jubilation o the mill corporations, they could read the epitaphs made ready by the capital-ist press, and they could hear the mocking taunts and howls of the labor fakirs They chose the third course and held it

The D. A. in Providence understood ell the task it had in hand. The contest was pregnant with much good or harm to the Socialist cause. If the strikers could be maintained, if they could be kept together, and if in the event of no compromise the families could be sent to other places, then the Alliance and the Party would have de-monstrated in their very infancy the power of Socialism to withstand and blunt capitalist oppression. With such a result it would be plain to the proletarist that a Socialist organization, unlike the pure and simple, would not, were it at all possible, permit its members to be bulldozed and would protect them even in seeming defeat. Further more we would spread before the capitalist mill men of Rhode Island and New England a lesson whose novelty would open their eyes aghast and make them timorous about courting a repeti-tion—that the Socialist trade union was backed up by the S. L. P., a political or-ganization, which, besides marking its ballots for the wage slaves in elections. as eager and willing to help them with

its money in strikes.

Fortunately the D. A. had in it comrades, who, though not editors or Marx's Improvers from the West, had trained with the S. L. P. more than a couple of years. They knew the temper of the Party and appreciated that the bulk of the membership was heart and soul with the Alliance. Appeals were at once sent out for funds, and the an-swers were profuse and speedy. A splendid sum counting up \$1,876 was contributed to the strike fund, and the approval of the Party on the question of the S. T. & L. A. is proclaimed in the \$800 forwarded directly by more than 150 Party organizations and the \$400 contributed by many hundred Par-ty members, the balance coming mostly

from the Alliance organizations.

The generosity of the comrades in the Party and the Alliance made the mill corporation sick, washed the black out of the ink of the editorial epitaph writers, and drove the labor fakirs into their holes. The strike was maintaintheir holes. The strike was maintained perfectly. As in the first strike, it

was one of weavers only. The other parts of the mill were not affected at any time in Slatersville as elsewhere, and could not be easily organized. The weavers are the thorn in the side of the mill owners. The other wage slaves can be too easily replaced to be a factor in an economic strife with the employer. New help was brought in and as quickly shipped out. The strikers were fur-nished whatever supplies they required, and, when sufficient time had elapsed to obtain an agreement of immunity for Socialists and it was not forthcom-ing, the heads of the families were transported to whatever points they chose to look for work, supported while so engaged, and when obtained they their families and their household effects were all sent to their new locations. tion, the bills were all paid by the D. A. and sufficient supplies were sent or money furnished to maintain them until the wages from their new jobs were actually in their hands. And this treatment was accorded every one. In a great majority of cases the jobs were secured by Alliance comrades in neigh-boring towns and cities without any searching whatever on the part of the strikers. No one had to hoof it anywhere, and, to be more explicit for the sake of putting a good hard stone in the way of the relieve the sake of putting a good hard stone in the way of the rolling of a vicious lie spun out of a vicious Western imagination, THERE WAS NOT ONE LABOR-ER TURNED INTO A TRAMP; in fact not one of the strikers could claim for this particular migration of his one of the qualities that would mark him a

Perhaps it is playing the "fakir" to state that Slatersville was a glorious victory. If so, then the word has assumed a new meaning, one that should bring honor to the wearer. With the going of the last striker, the Slater mills increased the rate of pay of the weavers. Did it do that because it was victorious? On the contrary, it was done to induce weavers to come to the village, and, though three months have elapsed since the exodus was accomplished, the corporation still has empty houses, with ample room in its mill for weavers. Among mill workers, organ-ized and disorganized pure and simple or not, the "Slatersville strike" are words to conjure with, and capitalists and capitalist papers have a care about referring to it.

Again, with the passing away of the strikers, all the business men in the nearby city of Woonsocket, perceiving the financial loss to themselves, howled with rage at the stubbornness of the corporation in driving its employees to such harsh measures. A capitalist sheet, the Woonsocket Reporter, admitted that in migrating without submit-ting, the strikers had scored their best point. When it is remembered that one family of nine members had been 35 years in the place, and another '33 years, and both readily rent asunder all associations rather than yield, we can appreciate the victory that Socialism won in Slatersville. Had pure and simplers managed the

strike, the rank and file would have been scattered to the four compass points and been lost forever, but the Comrades wherever they went are still in harness for the Alliance and the Party. We hear of them from all sides and their action is proven by the numer We hear of them from all sides, ous calls that come to us from heretofore lethargic communities for speakers and organizers.

Much has been said and written about the Slatersville strike, and the valiant struggle of its class-conscious proletarians against capitalist persecution. The real issue involved has not before been explicitly set forth. It has run between the lines, however, of all that has been published upon the subject. Yet because it has not been expressly stated hitherto, a voluminous and mendacious letter writer and false prophet, led either by a mental obtuseness that could not see it, or prompted by a splenetic mind that would conceal it, takes advantage of the seeming omission, and his vitlated imagination as an opportunity to locate a fakir in Beekman street. Driven from Syracuse to Roches ter, to bolster up his falsehoods, momen tarily expecting the publication of his poltroonery and imbecility in the Story of Maywood, and partaking to excess of his concoctions of prophecies promising but two weeks of life to the "De Leon Bubble," the pedantic editor turns in his delirium to Slatersville and, thinking to find the Compades evaluated thinking to find the Comrades evoluted into tramps, sneers at the "glorious vic-tory" gained there.

The Battle of the 10th was a real eye opener. It revealed the traitors in the Party. It did more. It developed the avidity of such purveyors of pedantry as Simons for illicit reasoning. few hundred wage slaves, persecuted because they are Socialists, choose because they are Socialists, choose to migrate rather than subord nate themselves to their oppressor. The pedant, who must always look for his cue in his little book, finds nothing there to cover the case, and wholly lost, snarls out "fakir" to whoever sees in Slatersville a victory, and dubs the heroic proletarians "tramps." The laborers of Slatersville turned into tramps. If the laborers in all nooks If the laborers in all nooks and corners of this country were turned into such tamps, the cause of Socialism would not now be knocking for recog-nition. Far better tramps like those of Siatersville than to leave them dumbdriven voting cattle of the type of May-

It was Socialism, not the strikers that was on trial at Slatersville. At that was on trial at Slatersville. At their first meetings they were told all this, and when it was said to them that, if they would not deal the Socialist novement a black eye, they should fight to the last, and, if necessary, leave the village, they stood up and declared they would make the corporation yield, or they would shake the dust of Slaters-ville off their feet. They fought the fight, they proved their word, they kept their promise.

THOMAS CURRAN.
Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1899.

Intricacies of the Capitalist Political Bunco Game.

Tricks and Tricksters Calore.

The Fabric of Capitalism, with All its Parties, Factions, Millionaires and Labor Fakirs, is but One Octopus with Tentacles and Suckers in All Directions. -You Cannot Strike it at Any Point without Affecting its World-Embracing Organism; and it Cannot be Struck Anywhere but with the S. L. P. Hammer.

> "The keg is dead; Long live the bar'l !"

This is the keynote of capitalist politics this fall in Ohio; "booze and boodle" are the unwritten watchwords more than ever. Everything but the clean-blooded proletarian S. L. P. runs to rotten millions. Everywhere thicknecked, pot-hatted political animals and labor fakir weasels, denouncing this or that candidate and then suddenly, like the Apostle Paul, seeing a "great light." Hanna and boodle, McLean and boodle, Jones and boodle; these three, but the greatest of these is Boodle. Nominally five, actually three, other parties than the S. L. P. are running; all "trust smashers," all millionaires and multismallers, all millionaires and multi-millionaire controlled; each such capi-talist shark accompanied close at its head and mouth, by the ever-present pilot-fish, the labor fakir, to guide the shark to its prey, the working class. On the Republican side are the Cleveland millionaires, Hanna, Rockefeller, Herrick: the Springfield millionaire, Governor Bushnell; the McKinleys; Nash, the candidate, and a rich man;

and a multitude of other millionaires. On the Democratic side are a host of Bryan millionaires; the candidate for governor, \$15,000,000 Washington gas and street railway magnate McLean; millionaire manufacturer Thomas: the chairman of the Democratic state cen-tral committee, Kilbourne, millionaire banker and manufacturer and rival of McLean for the nomination, Bookwalter millionaire manufacturer; Paul J. Sorg. Tobacco Trust millionaire: Tom Johnson, \$40,000,000 steel and trolley trust magnate; Horace Chapman, big coal operator, candidate in 1897 for governor: Peter Schwab, big Hamilton "scab" operator, candidate in 1897 for gover-nor; Peter Schwab, big Hamilton "scab" K. of L. brewer; Gen. A. J. Warner, rabid free silverite and president of a couple of railroads, etc., etc.

A third party—and by its name a con-fession to the identity of the "principles" of the two old parties and of its own identity with them—is the "Non-Partisan Party" of Sucker-rod monopolist and millionaire Jones, supported by another millionaire and by a number of financially and intellectually bankor mancially and intellectually bank-rupt business men. I am told by a busi-ness man who travels a good deal to Corsicana, Texas, that Jones has made \$250,000 there alone, and it would not be strange if the action of Gov. Hogg in driving the Standard Oil from Texas had for its driving force the interests of Senator Mills, Jones and others. Nor would it be astonishing if Jones' desire for political power was animated by a desire to protect himself against the Standard Oil Company in Ohlo, as he also has investments in the oil fields, and with political power could protect himself or so sandbag the trust as to be let into it on the "ground-floor." Jones owns one of the finest residences in Toledo and his wealth may be judged by the statement of a Republican paper quoting one of Jones' leading men to the effect that he is spending \$1,000 a day on his campaign. The mass of litera-ture, the campaign managers, the newspaper support, the maintainance of headquarters, the use of brass bands, the large number of speakers, the drift of riff raff, etc., are certainly costing a very large sum, without any mention of money put "where it will do the most

Another party (nominally alone, though really dead) is the Union Re-form party, backed last year by three millionaires

The Prohibition party, also dead in fact, belongs to one of the richest men in the world.

The Republican and Democratic platforms both "denounce the trusts" as shown above both are filled with trusts. On the Republican side we find Hanna, Osborne (McKinley's cousin) and McKinley himself together in the big Pittsburg Coal Co., of \$64,000,000 capital, behind which probably stands Rockefeller; and as a partner of Rocke-feller in the Federal Steel Trust we find the big Bryanite single taxer Tom John-

Turning to McLean, we find he has an absolute monopoly of the Washington, D. C., gas business, which is under the sole dictatorship of McKinley (by sole dictatorship of McKinley (by United States constitution). This McKinley monkeys not with the other Mac's monopoly, they being doubtless two Macs with but a single "make." McLean buys McKinley's coal and owns \$500,000 of McKinley's District of Columbia bonds. Interesting it is to note also that Congress, which makes the laws for the District and is composed almost one-half of Democrats, has made most one-half of Democrats, has made not one move to interfere with McLean's gas monopoly.

The Chicago Chronicle says McLean

is probably interested in many enter-prises of which Hanna is the head. At any rate, as a Wall Street speculator he

(Continued on Page 3.)

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,831
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	38,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	00 001

Hungry and fainting for food you ask me to join you in snapping-What but a pink-paper confit, with motto romantic inside It?

Wishing to stock me a garden, I'm sent to a table of nosegays; Better a crust of black breat than a mountain of paper confections,

Better a daisy in earth than a dahlia cut and gathered : Better a cowslip with root than a prize carnation without it.

OUR EMBLEM.

CLOUGH.

There is little to add, editorially, to the first article on the first page of this issue, in which will be found-preceded by some explanatory statements of our own in special relation to the conduct of the case, the full text of the decision of the New York Secretary of State against the "Forty Kangaroos," and in our favor.

Their vicious scheme to legally steal the emblem of the S. L. P. was in keeping with their burglarious attempt to possess themselves of its press and archives. In both instances the "Hammer" fell upon their heads with amazing force. The power of the S. L. P., which created that press and that emblem, and is steadily battering down the fortress of capitalism, cannot be challenged with impunity.

This indeed, is not the power of the midnight robber, armed with mallets, clubs and jimmies. Nor is it the power of the intriguer, using a political rope, Democratic here, Republican there, to strangle its intended victim. It is the power of right, of light, of truth.

In this contest before the Secretary of State we had on our side the plain facts and nothing more. They were so plain, however, that the decision could not have been other than what it is, without subjecting the official who rendered it to grave suspicion in the eyes of all honest men. It is not for us to inquire whether the suggestive impertinence of the "Kangaroos" in selecting the law firm of ex-Governor Black to present their case, had anything to do with the severe rebuke which the Secretary of State deemed it highly proper to inflict upon them in his scathing review of the means and methods resorted to by them, both in New York and in Cleveland. Butithis we may say: It is a terrible comment on their moral sense-or, to be accurate, on their absolute lack of it-that they had to receive from such a quarter such a lesson in the most fundamental and the most elementary principles of morality and justice.

THREE GENERAL VOTES.

Since the "battle of July 10," the S. L. P. has three times sustained its National Executive Committee by an overwhelming vote.

The first referendum had been issued on June 11th, or just one month before the battle occurred. Its object was to give the Party an opportunity of emphatically asserting its position in the quarrel forced upon its official organs by the editors of the "Volkszeitung." and to free its press from the financial control of men who disputed its principles and opposed its tactics. A few days before the battle took place, most of the returns were already in and the "Volkszeitung" not only knew, but admitted that it would be badly beaten. Hence its attempted "coup d'etat" on July 10. The final returns, as published in THE PEOPLE of August 20 showed that 107 Sections had cast a vote of 2 .-042 in favor of and only 98 against severing the Party's connection with the 'Volkszeitung" Association.

The second referendum was issued on August 8. Its object was to give the S. L. P. an immediate opportunity, not only of re-asserting its position, but of passing both upon the Kangaroo's "coup d'etat" and upon the acts of the National Executive Committee in the defense of the Party. The returns, as published in THE PEOPLE of September 17th, showed that the National Executive Committee was sustained by the unprecedented vote of 2,742, as

against 119, making a total vote of 2,-861 cast by 143 Sections.

The third referendum was called on September 10th, upon the demand of the San Francisco Section for a National Convention, which the National Executive Committee, for reasons clearly stated, did not deem advisable. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the returns of this third referendum. The opinion of the National Executive Commitee is sustained by a vote of 2,518 to 390, making a grand total vote of 2,-908, cast by 148 Sections.

The Kangaroos will be few and far between on election day.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Reference is made by a correspondent to the Colorado miners, most of whom cannot now be reached by the Spcialist agitator, because, after long starving in enforced idleness, they are busy earning 25 cents for extra hours. This agrees with a glowing account of Cripple Creek "prosperity," Leadville "revival," and "rich strikes" everywhere, just published in the New York "The estimated output of Cripple Creek this year is placed at \$20,060,000," and corresponding activity is reported in all the mining districts. The steady increase of ore production in the State has reached a point where mills and smelters are unable to handle the tonnage offered to them." It goes without saying that this prosperity has a double side; the 25-cent side in the mine and the million side in the mining stock exchange. The miner's time at the rate of 25 cents per extra hour is too valuable to be wasted on idle learning. But when an insignificant part of the gold which he is piling up fc his exploiter will be given back to him in the form of lead, he will have time to think, ever so little; and this will happen at no distant day. At any rate, the seed of Socialism has been industriously planted in the mines, where it is slowly but surely germinating. The harvest time must come, and the crop will no doubt surpass the expectations of the most sanguine Socialist husbandman.

Of similar "prosperity" we have reports from every State in almost every industry. Comrade Keinard's communication in this issue deals with Ohio. It will well repay the subscriber to read it twice for his own information and to read it to others every time he may catch an opportunity to do so.

As we write we have before us the last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, in which is given the comparative percentage of the total males and females employed at specific veekly wages in 77 industries, 1896 and 1897. Not only the proportion of females employed, but the proportion of lower-salaried males and females has increased with the increase of prosperity. In 1897, 26.51 per cent. of the females, and 8.58 per cent. of the males received less than \$5 a week. Nearly one-half of the males and four-fifths of the females received less than \$8.

In the second supplement to the

Socialist Almanac, entitled, "The New Trusts" and published last April, a list was given of 81 corporations or combines, nearly all engaged in manufactures and aggregating a capital of nearly 3,000 millions. It was stated in conclusion: "Having duly considered all the available data, we are already able to state that fully two-thirds of the capital engaged in manufacture is now in the hands of only 3,000 great concerns (trusts, corporations and firms). In 1890 the amount of capital so engaged was 6.500 millions, and the number of establishments was 355,400." In the following two months, trustification was carried on upon a scale far surpassing the activity of any previous time, and at the beginning of June the New York "Journal of Commerce" published a list of about 400 trusts of various sizes, aggregating a capitalization of 7,300 millions. A number of these, however, were engaged, not in manufacture, but in commerce. Since then the movement of American capitalist concentration has steadily continued, especially with a view to international competition. But England has awakened to the threatening danger, and there also trustification has been entered into with a view a sufficiently suggestive. also trustification has been entered into with a vigor sufficiently suggestive, though by no means as yet equal to the "American push." We have previously given at length our views of the coming international conflict for dominion in the world's market, and of the part which the "financial power" will inevitably be called upon to act in this last and most important phase of capitalist evolution. But we must again call attention to the fact that a determined, world-wide onslaught of Organized Capital upon the Pure and Simple disorganized Labor must of necessity be one of the first thrilling incidents of mighty struggle. Onward, then, the only labor organization that can turn weakness into strength, defeat can turn weakness into strength, defeatinto victory, by opposing the awakened class-consciousness of the workers to the class-consciousness of the capitalists. Onward with the S. T. & L. A.!

"No Politics in Trade Unions." you want to know the full meaning of this fakir's phrase, attend during this campaign a meeting of the Central Labor Fakirated Union.

The Brooklyn Comrades should not fail to attend the S. L. P. parade on Saturday evening. October 21st. For particulars see ad. on 4th page. Spellman State ticket nominated by the Massachusetts Kangaroos, who bolted the regular convention at Worcester, has been withdrawn. "A. M. Simons, Editor."

The struggle, originating in this city between shekels and principle, pure and simpledom and new trade unionism. Democratic taxation twaddle and revolutionary Socialism, fossilized death and organic life, has in the course of its rapid evolution brought to the sur-face many queer types: "talented" writers, whom the Party owes a living and for whose benefit "local" papers, to be supported by the national organization, should have been started in every nook and corner of the land; "able" speakers, whom the Party should have sent on tours through the country, whether it had the means or not; indigestible ex-Populists, who drifted into the S. L. P. for the lack of any other party to go to after Populism had been wrecked; reformers and Utopians, who have caught on to the PHRASE of the "class struggle" but have no idea of the THING; old women to whom Socialism stands for "democracy," "free speech," "honesty," etc., and last, but not least, "A. M. Simons, Editor," This A. M. Simons is a practical con-

firmation of the correctness of Feigen-baum's famous dialectical proposition, made in the General Committee of Section New York, that "to be and not to be is identical." A Socialist, he fills the position of a district charity agent. expounder of the materialistic theory of history, he does not sit down to a meal without saying his prayers. A preacher of the class struggle, he recommends the pushing of the "Social Crusader," accompanying the recommendation with a sample copy in which the "law of love" is announced to be cure-all for the ills to which man is heir. He accepts Marx's historical teachings, but rejects Marx's economics. He is of a professed S. L. P. paper, but dares not mention the name of the S. L. P. literary agency for fear of hurting the business interests of Kerr & Co. A believer in Christian charity, the vilest insinuations and the grossest calumnies without the slightest attempt at producing a faint shadow of

His latest performance is a scheme of national organization which is a per-fect summary of the freak nature of the

There is to be: 1. "A secretary, whose office shall be in some centrally located city. He is to in some centrally located city. He to have nothing (the editor means "none"), but purely clerical duties to perform." The centrally located city is Chicago, and since "A. M. Simons" is to remain "Editor," his secretary is to be deprived of the right of entertaining any opini-ons of his own, but shall be reduced to

the position of a mere clerk.

2. "Organizers or lecturers to be elected by geographical divisions." A national convention may decide on a policy, a general vote may decide on a particular act, but the national committee is to be deprived of the power of sending abroad its agents to carry out the mandates of the national organization. On the other hand, any geographical division, State, city or town may send organizers and speakers to counteract and nullify these decisions.

 "No official press." The national organization is also to be deprived of the right and divested of the duty of promulgating the doctrines of the Party through the Party press. On the other hand, any local organization hostile to the national organization may publish its views through its own press.

4. "Propositions sent out for referen-dum to be accompanied by opinions or arguments." The national organization is to have neither organizers nor speak-ers, nor press. It is prohibited from addressing itself either to the public at large, or to the Party membership

In short, we are to have a national organization, but without a vestige of power. We are to have in the nation party that is not a party. We are to have a party reproducing on a large scale the psychological ambidexterous-ness of "A. M. Simons, Editor." Its existence is to be as ambiguous as his own

That "A. M. Simons, Editor," should propose this scheme for the consideration of serious men, proves conclusively that he can reconcile and unite in him-self the subtlety of the Jesuit and the naiveté of a child.

H. SIMPSON. New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

Charles H. Matchett.

Were it not that the membership of of the part acted by each member of the N. E. C. in the late conflict with the "Volkszeitung," the "mantle of charity" might well indeed be allowed to drop over and hide from view our ex-Com-rade, Chas. H. Matchett. Even now i shall abstain from characterizing as it deserves his communication to the "People of the Forty Midnight Rob bers. Severe comment is actually superfluous. The communication speaks for itself. It breathes from beginning to end, not the spirit of Socialism, to be sure, but the violent hatred of one man for another, and no attempt is made to justify, by the statement of one single fact, such a hatred—or "distrust," as he terms it. There is no need even of calling attention to the moral suicide flagrantly committed in this concluding sentence: "The May Day document issued to the Comrades on 'The Situation in New York' met with my disapprovain most respects and was only signed by me as a desperate means to bring the whole matter to a head and to give enough rope to the chief author of the

rouble to hang himself."
But, leaving aside the moral suicide, there is in the sentence just quoted a statement which I cannot allow to stand without emphatic denial. The document in question—namely, "The Situation in New York"—either in the sub-committee which was appointed to draw it, and of which Matchett was member, or at the National Executive Committee's meeting of April 23, which adopted it, DID NOT AT ANY TIME MEET WITH HIS DISAPPROVAL IN

MRET WITH THE
ANY RESPECT.
A brief review of what occurred there
and previously is here appropriate.
On the 16th of April, 1899, the N. E.

C. met in special session and received the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors. I occupied the chair. The "Volkszei-tung" Board, through one of its spokes-men (Nagel), stated that their Associamen (Nagel), stated that their Associa-tion had decided to present to us, for publication in THE PEOPLE, a reply to the article "Sign Posts," although, as "owners of THE PEOPLE," they

claimed the right to order such reply published without submitting it to the N. E. C.. Thereupon I observed in language and in a tone as conciliatory as possible that the claim advanced surprised me greatly; that the constitution of the S. L. P., well known and fully recognized by the "Volkszeitung" Association when it undertook to publish our official organs and ever since, gave the N. E. C. absolute control of the contents of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwarts"; that no good purpose could be served by advancing such a claim if the object of the "Volkszeitung" Board was to end the dispute, and I would therefore suggest that, laying aside all irritating questions or reservations, the said Board proceed with the reading of their reply. As the editors of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts" (Comrades De Leon and Vogt) were officially concerned in the matter, they were, by or-der of the N. E. C., called in to hear the reply" and to present their views in

the discussion that might follow The "facts" which De Leon and Vogt submitted in correction or disproof of certain statements contained in the "reply" were so undeniable that the "Volks-zeitung" Board of Directors did not even attempt to controvert them or to weaken their import. I then suggested that in the interest of truth and with a view to that mutual forbearance and good understanding which should pre vail among Socialists, the Board might so revise its "reply" as to make it possi-ble for the N. E. C. to accept it in settlement of all past differences and to de-clare the incident closed. But the suggestion was ill-received, one of the Board (Schneppe) saying bluntly, after consultation with his fellow members: have no time to revise.

The N. E. C. had now to decide as to what answer they would give to the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors, the members of which were allowed to remain in the room during the discussion and could therefore have reconsidered their own decision before final action was taken.

Charles H. Matchett was the first speaker. He was very emphatic. The array of facts presented by De Leon, he said, left no doubt in his mind as to the incorrectness of the "reply," which, if published in its proposed form, would result in further dispute and strife. He would vote against its publication-and

When the vote of 6 against publication to the 1 of Stahl for it was an-nounced, the "Volkszeltung" Board withdrew and it was decided by a similar vote to issue a statement to the Par ty. A sub-committee of three was elected to draw it, subject, of course, to approval or amendment by the N. E. C. Matchett, Keep and myself composed that sub-committee. At the request of my two colleagues I undertock the task of writing out the statement which I duly submitted to them in ample time careful consideration before meeting of the N. E. C., on April 23. It was composed of two parts, namely, (1) the statement itself entitled, "The Situation in New York," which I wrote in its entirety at my own home and which De Leon did not see until it had been approved by my two colleagues on the sub-committee; and (2) an "Ap-pendix," comprising the most important facts which De Leon had submitted in writing at the conference of the N. E. C. with the "Volkszeitung" Board on April 16. Matchett did not object either to spirit or to the wording of any of its parts. He did not object to one paragraph, to one sentence, to one line, or to one word in it. He voted for it at the N. E. C. meeting, and he signed it with as firm a hand as he could boast of at the zenith of life.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

S. D. P.

Society for the Defence of Polywogs.

Before the frog is formed he flits about in dark, mysterious liquids, also pools and ponds, in a condition of fishiness, i. e., he's supplied with the body of a fish; he's a Polywog. Hard to trip up, and very sleek and agile in getting away from inquisitive folk. The big majority of these Polywogs die, never become Frogs. The chief characteris-ties of those that do become Frogs are: They become great croakers, they jump a "jump at a time," they'll stop for every gnat on the road, they'll even turn back for something that looks like a gnat; they make the most noise when things are dark and they're hard to be seen. Cases are known where they have entered houses in a somewhat deter-mined way, at late hours. In such cases they do not spurn the help of toad-fish; why, no one knows; even Noah did not know why certain species were taken into the Ark by him, to say nothing about the Kangaroo. But the most peculiar thing! The Frog always eats enormous quantities of insects—but never was known to kill the eggs thereof. He knows full well he cannot live without the little vermin—until the day comes, that the Big Vermin eats

Froggie. But this we will take up later.
We will now close with the following meditation on the passing of the Parted

We all must have a dumping ground, For things that are no use, For gnawed-off bones and fruits un-

For torn and ragged shoes; A battered hat, A glass that's cracked, An accordion out of tune, A split up bat; As a matter of fact. A cleaning is a boon.

And so we see, the "S. D. P." And so we see, the "S. D. P."
With useless objects fill,
It clears the way, admiringly,
The stupids "pay the bill";
A lot of freaks, A pack of "beauts" An innocent herd of sheep, A number of sneaks, And fakirs—some dudes— A Carl Schurz?—get him cheap.

We all must have A dumping ground. LITTLE BILLY.

To the Comrades of Greater New York and all cities and villages of this State having a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants: Don't fail to register either Friday, October 20th, or Saturday, October 21st. These are the last registration days.

The Hammer.

(Continued from Page 1.)

By Article IV, Section 1, of the consti-tution, it is the right and duty of the Section or sections (the seat) to suspend any member of the National Executive Committee who may be "GUILTY OF NEGLECT OF DUTY" and to elect a temporary successor in place of such suspended member, and to submit such action with the reasons thereof to a general vote of the Party. follows, assuming that "seat New

York" had a right to suspend the State Committee, the same as a member of the National Executive Committee must first be FOUND GUILTY OF NEG-LECT." In order to find them guilty, there should have been a notice served on them of the charges against them and they should have been given an opportunity to be heard. They could not be summarily dismissed from their of-fices without a hearing or an opportunity to be heard. No such notice was served on them, and no such opportunity given to them. The members of this State Committee had the privilege of being important officers of the Party. and they should not have been deprived of that privilege without being given a chance to face their accusers. It is well settled that an association whose mem bers become entitled to privileges, or rights or property therein, cannot ex-ercise its power of expulsion without notice to the persons charged, or without giving them an opportunity to be heard. (Wachtel vs. Noah Widows' and

Orphans' Society, 84, N. Y., 30.)
In the constitution and by-laws of the Socialist Labor Party, no provision is made for the service of notice of special meetings.

In the absence of such provision, or some agreement by the members to the contrary, such notice should be person-ally served, as required at common law. where the object is to deprive a person of his rights.

The legal principle is a general one, affecting all proceedings which may result in loss of property, position or character, or any disaster to another, that he shall be first heard by the tribunal considering his case, before that body will be legally permitted to pronounce his condemnation.

In the case of Loubat vs. Le Roy (40 Hun 552) it was said that "No man shall be condemned to consequences re-sulting from alleged misconduct un-heard, and without having an opportunity of making his defence." This rule is not confined to the conduct of strictly legal tribunals, but is applicable to ev-ery tribunal or body of persons inery tribunal or body of persons invested with authority to adjudicate upon matters involving civil consequences to individuals, and in that case, the rule was held to apply to membership in a

There was nothing in the printed notice or call for the special meeting of July 10th, from which the State Com-July 10th, from which the State Committee could even infer that, they were to be tried for neglect of duty. The notice seems to refer only to the officers of the General Committee.

There a meeting is held designed to consider charges made against a member of a society, or to vote upon his expulsion; the matice of the meeting

pulsion; the notice of the meeting should indicate SPECIFICALLY its purpose and should be sent to all persons constituting the body in which the power of expulsion is vested. (See People ex rel. Neads vs. McDonough. 8 App.

It follows, that, as the suspension of the Furman State Committee was illegal, that it is the regularly constituted party authority of the Socialist Labor Party, and as this committee recognizes Edwin C. Elston as the Socialist Labor Party nominee for Justice of the Su-preme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, he is the regular party nominee.
At the hearing much stress was laid upon the fact that the National Board of

Appeals had recognized the other Com-mittee, and that the members of the Party in New York upon a referendum sustained the acts of the special meet-

ing of July 10th.

The answer to those claims is that the National Board of Appeals gave no lawful hearing or notice of hearing to the Furman Committee. The proof shows that the National Board of Appeals acted EX PARTE, on the letter of Henry Slobodin, and without giving any hearing or notice of a hearing to the committee. As to the referendum, in-asmuch as the suspension was illegal and void there was really nothing to refer. Moreover, it is contended on the other side that the controversy has been referred, as the constitution pro-vides, to a GENERAL vote of the Party, and that this vote does not sustain the decision of the Board of Appeals.

Where the duty is cast upon officials to determine the regularity and fairnes of political methods, those methods must be subjected to the same tests as would those of any other body of men whose good faith is questioned, and no Court or Judge would be justified in sustaining them when found to be inconsistent with the degree of sound morals which must characterize an or-dinary affair of business, even though they be recognized and approved by higher political bodies. (See matter of Woodworth, 16 N. Y. Supp. 147.)
The action of the special meeting held

July 16th, suspending the State Committee, being absolutely void, it could not be cured or validated by the appellate board or the referendum.

The certificate of nomination of Edwin C. Elston is therefore ordered filed.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

Arbeiter-Zeitung.

The German Organ of the S. L. P.

(Editor, MAX FORKER.) PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

317 Genessee Str., Buffalo, N. Y.

One year, \$2.00. Six months, \$1.00.

Three-months' trial Subscription 25 Cts.

Comrades! Do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonatha

BROTHER JONATHAN (looks downcast)—It is awful, this diseaches ment I have had with Mayor Jones had felt so sure he was a clever, some earnest, honest man, come to the del

earnest, honest man, come to the descrance of the working class,
UNCLE SAM—If you feel so the oughly disenchanted, it will be supfluous to take up, as I promised you would, that "beautiful" motto of his. No: I wish you would U. S .- How does that motto run again

"I claim no privilege for i or for my children that I am not comy utmost to secure for all others equal terms." You said that motto w transdulent, as applied to and by he U.S.—Just so. Now, look here. Le down this street. It is clear of imperents, is it not?

B. J.—So it is. U. S.—A fine clear field to run a run

B. J. (eyes glistening)-No doubt U. S.-*Now, suppose I were your pockets with weights aggre fifty pounds, and were to empty a of all weighty articles; and that I u proposed to you to run a race dow street. What would you think of me before starting, I declaimed to you

following poem: "I claim "No privilege for myself,

"Or for my children, "That I am not doing, "My utmost,

"To secure for all—
"Others on equal terms,
"The field is clear— "Our terms are equal—
"Start!" |
B. J.—I don't think much of the
poetry; it don't rhyme, and has no me

U. S.—Bother about the rhyme at metre. That's just like you; alway drawn aside from the substance by the

shadow. Drat the rhyme or net What do you think of the SUBSTAN of the poem? B. J.—As rotten as its metre!
U. S.—Correct, and why?
B. J. (holds up his left hand, spreads the fingers, and keeps tally with index of his right hand)—First, been

equal for the race, after you have led me down with weights, like ed me down with weights, the Twain's shotted frog; Secondly, because you don't need "claim" any privilege over me; yor I. ready are in possession of the privilege

It is a swindle to tell me the terms

by being equipped for the race, t I am loaded down against it; Thirdly, because your trying to with me under such disadvantage me and advantage to you, is just to reverse of your pretence that you trying to secure for me the advanta that you enjoy;

Fourthly ourthly— S.—You have done well. You don't work reasons. They need to give any more reasons all apply to Mayor Jones and his

First, it is a swindle for him to the people of Ohio that the terms of equal for the race between him and all others; he is equipped for the race, ing well off; the rest of us, well down by poverty. He can and spend money to get himself before public and run for office; we have money enough to keep the wolf from the Secondly, it is a swindle for 1

"claim" no privileges over us. He those privileges now. He need claim them. It is the height of honesty to so conceal one's advanta With the wealth Jones now has, the s for wealth and the pursuit of happ is easy for him, impossible for us.
I need go no further.

Mayor Jones' tirade against political mayor Jones' tirade against political mayor way of users mayor Jones trade against popurities in a mischievous way of use mining the tendency, now seen where, of the workingman's feeling to ORGANIZATION is a perquisite to complish anything. complish anything.

Mayor Jones' "public ownership all public utilities" is a fraud. Mayor Jones' motto is clap-trep. Vote the S. L. P. ticket!

Campaign Leaflets.

Socialist Tracts and Leaflets, \$1.50 per 1,000 cm Single copies, 1c. each.

For sale at the N. Y. Labor News Companies 147 East 23rd street, New York City. 1. Why American Workingmen should be

1. Why American Workingmen should claists.
2. Social effects of Machinery.
3. What Shall We Do to be Saved? mon to Workingmen.
4. Socialism. By Wm. Watkins.
5. Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party wards Trade Unions.
6. The Class Struggle.
7. Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan. logues on the Labor Question.
8. What is Socialism? Platform of the claist Labor Party with Comments.
9. An Appeal to the Workers to Eard Taselves in the Ranks of the Socialist bor Party.
10. An Appeal of the Irish-Socialist Party of America.

of America.

11. A Plain Statement of Facts. The Petribution of Wealth in the United according to the Census of 1890.

12. Middle Class Municipalization and Municipal Programme of the Scallabor Party.

12. The Downfail of the Small Producer.

The English translation of Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," some time ago ran through THE PLE, is now to be had bound in an gant volume of 78 pages, with picture as frontispiece. No 8 even though he be no student, student, even though he be no Social can aord to be without it. Apply, bor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., R. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of PEOPLE is an invitation to su

Ohio.

(Continued from Page 1.) course, partner to many millionis of course, partner sires in many trusts.

We find in one of the enterprises of high Hanna is the head, the Continention of the Continention of the Continention of the Continention of the Continential Tobacco Co. (Plug Trust), that a rominent member is Paul J. Sorg, of Middletown, O., a right hand man and stumper for McLean. The counsel for this same trust is Senator Foraker, the anti-Hanna Republican. It might also be observed that Hanna and millionaire shipbuilder Sewall, of Maine (Bryan's running mate in '96), joined hands in urging Congress to pass the Hanna-Payne subsidy steal, and we may at any time look to see these two worthies to-sether in a mammoth Ocean and Lake Ship Building Transportation Trust.

There is a very good chance of Mc-Lean carrying Ohio this fall; and if he does, it will very probably get him the rice-presidential nomination in 1900 alongside of Bryan. He fought for the place in 1896 and is laying his pipe for 1900, by being now chairman of the ways and means committee of the Na-tional Democratic Committee and con-trolling its boodle, to which he can add-say amount of his own. It's quite possiamount of his own. It's quite possi-therefore, that the ticket may be Bryan and McLean, and their election would make McLean the de facto President and Hanna (his partner) the de acto Vice-President.

all of which shows that to strike Hanna you must also strike a Demo-crat; to strike one capitalist is to strike whole class. If you "strike ill," hit Rockefeller, the whole Prohibition party, the Republican party, the Jones Golden Rule, oil well and oil well chinery party; Grover Cleveland and sugwump capitalist factions, etc., etc. Tobacco Trust, the same blow falls on Republican Hanna, its head, on the H-Hannaite Foraker, its counsel, and on big Tammany Hall and Standard Off millionaires. If you want to really grike Hanna's candidate for governor, Nach, at the same time you must strike his partner John J. Lentz, the biggest Bryan and McLean caterwauler in the State. And you cannot strike the Dem. Rep. capitalist class of Ohio alone; you are compelled to strike the capitalist lass of the whole nation and all its national parties. When you strike Rocke-feller (Standard Oil) you strike a corporation whose roots ramify every state in the union and which in Idaho to-day strangling the miners with the aid of the Bryanite state administration, is strangling the miners with the aid of the Bryanite state administration, sesisted by the Republican National administration and endorsed by the silence of both the national Democratic and Republican parties. When you strike the Ohio railroads you strike the enormous Morgan, Vanderbilt and Rothschild interests; you strike the Hocking Valley mining interests, and you hit the great international trustify ing interests, such, for instance, as the delmont's one of whom (O. H. P. Bel-mont, husband of ex-Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt) is a candidate for running mate Weryan in 1900. When you strike the Gould's Western Union, you strike a state a United States) corporation; dito when you strike the Postal Telesh & Commercial Cable, headed by the Bryanite Mackay; and so on withou

You cannot pull at one wire without disturbing the adjustment of the whole national organism and bringing down the wrath of the whole capitalist class These great industries run through Ohio and the whole country like great cables, with the working class gathered slong them in great ant-like swarms An unseen current running through the cable draws the workers to them with invisible but irresistible power and dances them like puppets. Time and time again the ants draw away from the cables (strike) only to be shortly pulled back again by an un-seen horror (hunger). Workingmen, wake up, look along those cables, see how every wire leads direct to Washington, D. C., to the great national power house (U. S. Government); go there get hold of the switch board (gr. wer house (U. S. Government); g making and law-repealing power), turn of the current of private ownership, resicre to the people the land and in straments of labor, and thereby loosen the bonds that hold us.

Political class action becomes every day more imperative. Faster and faster the capitalists are eating away the very basis from beneath our feet. In the Rockefeller, Grover Cleveland, Jones required to each well, now one man takes care of thirteen and sometimes many more. On the railroad systems improved track have reduced the haul-ing time between Pittsburg and the lakes on ore and coal about one-half. On the great lakes the number of ves-mels and mailors is scarcely greater than in 1854, but the carrying capacity has increased 25-fold. On these "Sam Jones sovernment ownership" lakes, freer than \$40,000,000 Tom Johnson's single tax could ever make them, the sallors and their liberty are wiped out by the Hanna-Rockefeller machinery, thugs and clubs. In the old times it took four and clubs. In the old times it took four cays to load a cargo of 300 tons; now its twenty minutes. At Ashtabula, O., a Lake Erie, the ore for the Carnegle, Beckefeller, Tom Johnson and other interest is now unloaded by great machines, 10 tons at a scoop, five of these machines with 45 men destroying a large of 1000 men, who expecting a large of 1000 men, who expecting bres of 1,000 men, who are getting so Pard over the machinery. In the Hocking Valley, to quote an Ohio Republinewspaper, "machinery is making the miner more and more non-essential.

The demand for the old-time miner who ing coal with a pick is past. When this buscation has passed away the craft of mining will have been largely oblit-The other day in Buda-pest, in the

Poer e of American telegraph com-panise representatives, an extraordin-ty test was made, successfully showing the work of telegraphing can be a simple unskilled process and the attes operators out to one retained on 16-to-1 Mackay's Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable lines is the future for operators in Ohio and elsewhere.

The Cincinnati Enquirer." owned by class, was one of the first concerns to troduce the linotype in place of hand aposition. The appalling effect upon printers is pathetically described by Cincinnati printers. one mediate in Opie Read's ork, "Old Ebenezer," as follows:

"I came from the city to look for a place where I could die cheap. I lost my place my where I could die cheap. "I came from the city to look for a place where I could die cheap. I lost my place—my brethren lost their places—we were awept away by the machine. " We sang like crickets, laughing at the idea that a frost might come in the shape of a machine to set type: we worked three days a week and spent our money with no thought of the destroyer slowly forming fingers of steel under the lamplight, but the machine came. It was like the bursting of a shell and our army, the most intelligent body of craftamen even known, was scattered over the face of the land. Once in a while I had a serious moment and I kept up my life insurance, but what is to become of the other women and children the Lord only knows."

Almost every day under the very

Almost every day under the very noses of Ohio Democratic and Republican orators, Democratic and Republican trusts are closing down plants and throwing hundreds at a time out of work. Bryanite Sorg's tobacco trust factory at Hamilton, O., has thrown about 1,200 men out of work most of the time.

And these daily instances here in Ohio might be multiplied endlessly. Here we have all these parties posing as the friends of labor and the very heads of the tickets with machinery and trusts tearing at the heart of labor with claws of steel. Imperialism, war upon the workers, every day in the year! Their real platforms may be summed up as

McHanna-for empty stomachs-free

flags.

McLean—for empty stomachs—free

Jones-for empty stomachsbaths.

And all, free lead, and 16 ounces of powder to the pound, for the free and unlimited skinnage of labor with the aid and consent of the whole gang. This was illustrated not long ago in the Cleveland street railway strike, when Republican governor Bushnell sent the troops to aid Democraitc mayor Farley, and by Sam Jones' speech to the strikers wherein, with no word on the criminal conduct of the capitalist, he took the strongest ground against the "doctrine of strife" and received the highest praise from the most vicious capitalist sheets in the country. For 30 years prior to 1898 Jones has been an active Republican without a word of protest on the many massacres of labor by Democrats and Republicans. He only bolted in Toledo when he could no longer control the Republican machine. Jones' "golden rule" idea of "profit-sharing" (or getting a bigger piece of working class hide) began simultaneously with his political schemes, just as McLean's "free ice and coal" began contemporaneously with that gentleman's political aspirations. I have said that each of the millionaire sharks has his ever-faithful labor-fakir pilot-fish. In the Jones list there are, besides the moral abscesses Casson and Gompers, Mulholland, president International Bi-cycle Workers' Union, the Toledo Typographical fakirs; the single taxer, Crosby of New York City, and a swarm of other molasses barrel flies, the utter dregs of the labor movement. On the Republican side may be noted John P. Jores, of the miners, State Labor Com-missioner under the labor-shooting Gov. Bushnell. Jones talks "socialistic" in his strong S. L. P. home district and in the legislature joins Democrats and Republicans in trying to shut the S. L. P. off the ballot through the infamous Pugh law. Also Mike Ratchford, expresident United Mine Workers', paid by coal operator McKinley (under guise of member of Industrial Commission) 33,600 a year and expenses for the express purpose, as shown by the Congressional Record (of heading off the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., Powderly is to be brought in to stump the state also. On the Democratic side are John McBride, ex-president of the miners and A. F. of L., who sold out theminers in the strike of 1894; Dilehr, of the Ohio Mine Workers' Executive Committee and a horde of the same sort in Columbus, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

In Cincinnati the fakirs have got the building trade all torn up over the alleged endorsement by their central body leged endorsement by their central body of John Roll McLean, the Republicans claiming snap meeting, forgery, etc., and the Democrats denying it. What an exposure this is of criminal labor practice and working class unripeness! What an invitation to increased insults of labor by capital! I shall have another there are the labor fakir, which chapter later on the labor fakir, which will be a revelation. Let me say for the moment that the S. T. & L. A takes best with the most radical preaching in the very stamping ground of the fakir, as I found in Ratchford's former home, North Lawrence, O., where I exposed his record, and met universal approval and a desire to know more about the Alliance, which reminded me of my experience in Brockton, Mass., the stamp-ing ground of Tobin, where the exposure of his gang received the greatest applause of all. Such is, in fact, my ex-perience everywhere. A few days ago, in a mining town never before invaded by a Socialist the Alliance doctrine was listened to with intense interest, a visiting comrade saying: "They are the hungriest men for Socialism I ever

It were indeed high time the starved wage-workers hungered for Socialism. "We have unparalleled prosperity," de-clares Hanna; the great, holding up high the Republican barometer; and the Bry-anite millionaire Bookwalter nods approval, saying: "Unparalleled prosper-ity everywhere." And in the midst of this "universal unparalleled prosperthis "universal unparalleled prosper-ity." in the very heart of this most pros-perous state of Ohio, the trolley slaves of Cleveland and Cincinnati, subjected to worse treatment than car-horses ever endured, vainly demand a slight provement of their wretched condition. while the miners, unemployed time, average not more than 50 cents a day the year round. All the while the capitalist political bunco game goes on; robber against thief; labor fakir against labor decoy-duck; beer against booze; swag against boodle; Democrat against

Behold, however! As in a night of Egyptian darkness a silent streak of lightning illuminates for an instant the inky clouds afar, so in the sombre masses of oppressed labor runs here and there a gleam of class-consciousness. Quicker and brighter, higher and nearer are the portentous flashes constantly spreading. Beware of the Arm and Hammer on the fast coming day of judgment. B. F. KEINARD.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other

P., Toward the "Class Struggle."

The "Class Struggle." as is well known, prior to its becoming an organ of the S. L. P., under the name of the "New Charter," was the advocate of a reactionary middle-class party. A proposition was made to Section San Francisco to have the "New Charter," was the official organ of the S. L. P. of California. The proposition was accepted, and some time afterwards its name was changed to "The Class Struggle." The editor, M. W. Wilkins, coming fresh from the ranks of that middle-class reactionary political movement—the Populist party—loudly professed his loyalty to the S. L. P. While the "Class Struggle" for a time kept itself fairly clear, it has never been a strong advocate of the principles and factics of the S. L. P. Spurred on by the desperate and filegal attempt of the New York. "Volkszeitung" conspirators, to depose the N. E. C. and seize the property of the Party by force, their co-conspirators to depose the N. E. C. and seize the property of the Party by force, their co-conspirators in San Francisco—chief among whom is Job Hartiman, who was recently convicted of treason by Section Los Angeles—began to unmask themselves and the attitude of the paper gradually changed from one of so-called impartiality to one of cowerdly and sneaking support of the "Volkszeitung" plotters and their allies in San Francisco. While professing lovality to the S. L. P. through the columns of the "Class Struggle." Editor Wilkins wrote letters to comrades of Section Los Angeles, in which he proved himself to be opposed to the legal N. E. C., 61 Heekiman street. New York, designating the loyal comrades who stood by the legal N. E. C., 62 Heekiman street, New York, designating the loyal comrades who stood by the legal N. E. C., 63 Beekiman street, New York, designating the loyal comrades who stood by the legal N. E. C., 64 Heekiman street, New York, designating the loyal comrades who stood by the legal N. E. C., 61 Heekiman street, New York, designating the loyal comrades of Section Los Angeles, which

known as a self-seeker and "business Socialist."

Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., repudiates the "Class Struggis" and brands it and its cohorts as betrayers of the working class and their organization, the S. L. P. Section Los Angeles stands to-day, as in the past, in an uncompromising attitude of loyalty to the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. and the legally elected N. Z. C., with Henry Kuhn, Secretary 61 Beekman street, New York, who have so faithfully and ably carried out those principles and tactics and the policy of the party outlined at the national convention of 1896.

By order of the C. C. C. of Section Los

By order of the C. C. C. of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., H. NORMAN, Rec. Secretary.

Suppressed Correspondence.

[A Copy.]

I. [A Copy.]

Lincoln. Nebr., July 27, 1899.

To the "Workers' Call."

Dear Comrade:—Have just returned from Denver where Karl Brown. late of Coxey's Army, is speaking in the streets in the interest of free silver and incidentally throwing up his hat and gloating over the supposed deposal of the "pope" De Leon, the N. E. C. and Secretary of the S. L. P. At that place also I found a late number of the "Appeal to Reason," in which several columns of printed matter and cartoons were devoted to the same subject. In fact I learned that these two freaks, on this subject, are mouthing the sentiments of all the labor fakirs, scabs, anarchists and "me too Socialists" from Maine to California, and from Manitoba to Galvesten. I also find the capitalists press are a unit on the side of the (Volkszeltung" crowd, or, in other words, the reactionary middle-class element in the S. L. P. In view of the attitude of the capitalist press and the whole gang of freaks above listed, who for the past five years have been doing their best to scuttle the S. L. P. ship, one would suppose it would not take long for a class-conscious Socialist to Kuhn and the N. E. C., as was our own Section before I left home. In fact, it did not take our members, who have kept fully posted on the questions involved, Is minutes to decide that they would stand by the ones who favor the Party's owning and controlling THE FEO-PLE and "Vorwatirs" rather than the S. C.

Ruhn and the N. E. C., as was one case tion before I left home. In fact, it did not take our members, who have kept fully posted on the questions involved, Is minutes to decide that they would stand by the ones who favor the Party's owning and controlling THE PEOPLE and "Vorwarts" rather than the S. C. P. A. who insist that these publications belong to them, notwithstanding the fact that for four years they have allowed the statement—uncontradicted—to be published time and ngain in the columns of THE PEOPLE, that the Party owned these papers.

With this understanding, I and every member of Section Lincoln during this time have pushed the circulation of THE PEOPLE, and we fully believe the comrades throughout the United States have done the same, with the same understanding as we of Section Lincoln. As a result of the Party's efforts, the circulation has increased from about 5,000 at the time of our last national convention to nearly 12,000. Our Section, at its regular meeting, Sunday, July 16, not only decided to stand by Comrades De Leon, Kuhn, and the N. E. C., but we also responded at the same time to the appeals for funds. Section Denver did the same, and I ame more than pleased to learn from the section of the sentiment of our Party members—as it stands, so far, at least 90 to 10 are in favor of the proposition. The comrades at New York will not lack for funds to put the PEOPLE again on its feet, in spite of the action of Section Chicago, and its recommendation in regard to the withholding of funds. I was surprised and disappointed in both your editorials and the resolutions of Section Chicago, as in both the editorials and resolutions no intimation was given as to which of the factions you are going to recognize as in control of the Party organization.

For five years as organizer of this Section I have kept close tag on the PEOPLE, our National Secretary and N. E. C., and not once during this time have I or any of the members of our Section had any cause for complaint, as we have always found our Nationa

cupying this position in anything but an enviable attitude when the clouds shall have rolled by.

The PEOPLE, under the editorial management of Comrade De Leon, has been the chief instrument by which the class-conscious idea has gained a foothold in the minds of the American proletariat. It has also been the chief means by which our movement has been kept clear from all entangling middle-class alliances, and the only charge that even the enemies bring against its editor is that he is too dictatorial and too rigid in teaching the class-struggle idea, and too hard on the labor takirs. The last National Convention endorsed his methods of dealing with the labor fakirs, also his editorial policy in every particular. One with a bologna sausage for a back bone may do to edit the organ of a fake labor movement, but not the National organ of Militant Sccialism. I am confident the vast majority of the comrades throughout the United States will stand by our National Executive Committee. Secretary and Editor in the present struggle. Personally I shall exert all my efforts in securing subscribers for the PEO-PLE until it is again placed on a sound basis. Trusting that the movement will be all the stronger for the present house cleaning. I remain,

To the PEOPLE.—I wish that this article is printed just as I have written it. Working some miles from home, and being in consequence not fully informed upon events in the Socialist Labor Party. I wrote an article to a friend in San Francisco, informing him on a separate piece of paper, that, if I was correctly informed as to the illegality of the meeting called on July 10th to oust the N. E. C., he was to have the article printed in the "Class Struggle." He wrote me, saying that he had seen the Editor, who told him that he could not print it until the following week. Yesterday I went home and saw that the article had not been printed. I saw one of my comrades who told me that the comrade whom I had entrusted with the article, upon seeing that it had not, when the Editor who told him that he had put it in an envelope and sent it back to him. If so, added my informant, he never got it. Now it so happens that I have a fashion of writing an article in-shorthand and have my manuscript before me, which, owing to the loss of the first copy, I now copy again:

"Editor 'Class Struggle,'—Str.—I read in the issue of the Class Struggle,'—Str.—I read in the issue of the Class Struggle, of September 19th that Comrade Job Harriman had hesitated until then to take sides with reference to the trouble existing in the S. L. P. Further patience would have been a virtue; for, In my opinion, when he did take a stand he lost his sense of honor. Let me give reason for my statement. What does Mr. Harriman say in the issue referred to? After making indefinite allusion to differences existing before July 10th, he adds: The fact is that on that date a part of Section New York endeavored to depose the N. E. C. and to replace them by a new N. E. C. 'Why, there's the rub. Does this satisfy our State Organizer? I read some time ago that the body which summoned the meeting which depose the N. E. C. had no authority to call the meeting and that it called the meeting for the evening of the day on which the call appeared in the paper, a paper pri

Keenan-Hilkowitz.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last week, having some business to attend to in the Sixteenth A. D., I was approached by a man who asked me to sign a petition for a Socialist candidate. I told him that I thought the S. L. P. was an official party and that there was no need of any petition. "Well." said the collector, "the Socialists are having a fight for the official emblem and we want to be prepared for any emergency. In fact, we want to get rid of those d-d Socialists for good this time." I asked him if he was collecting the signatures on behalf of the candidate himself. "No." said he, "I am doing it for the old man, and the old man knews what he is about." "Who is this old man." "Why, Keenan!" (Keenan is the Tammany Hall leader of the district).

The collector seemed to be very much surprised and disturbed that I didn't know who "the old man" was. Then I asked him who the candidate was. O. he's all right, He'll raise he-ll in the district. He is a lawyer, too. His name is Hillquit. This recalled to my memory a letter from Comrade Weinsberger that was printed in THE PEOPLE of January 22, and which I believe ought to be reprinted in full, for it forested very plainly the developments so clearly and so truthfully presented in Mr. Austin's article in the "Independent" under the head, "A Thorn in Tammany's Side."

Hilkowitz, candidate of Pat. Keenan on a Kangaroo ticket, is obviously the man for this kind. Keenan-Hilkowitz.

Hilkowitz, candidate of Fat. Reenan on a Kangaroo ticket, is obviously the man for the job. He is an old hand at jobs of this kind. He did some good work for Tammany's friends across the river in 1886, although in that year he himself voted on this side of the river for Tammany's enemy, Recorder Goff.

S. D. COOPER.

New York, Oct. 12. As to Local Papers.

As to Local Papers.

To THE PEOPLE.—Four weeks ago I sent a letter to M. W. Wilkens, of the "Class Struggle," San Francisco, hoping that the same might be published; but as this has not been done, I desire to give to the readers of THE PEOPLE the substance of it.

In that letter I asked WHY it is that the "Class Struggle" has had a complete "back down" in the New York controversy, giving space to, and publishing articles editorially, absolutely conflicting with the position and policy of the paper, as published sixty days ago.

space to, and publishing articles editorially, absolutely conflicting with the position and policy of the paper, as published sixty days ago.

Furthermore, I desired to know WHY it is that the "Slob" Committee receives its strongest support in those cities where other Socialist papers are published, viz.: Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco.

And last but not least, WHY Job Harriman has so suddenly developed into a "constitution worshipper," at the same time ignoring the first and most fragrant violation of our constitution ever attempted, namely, the midnight attack of July 10.

Wilkins makes no attempt to answer any of these questions, but in a private letter he does state that the "Class Struggle" HAS NO DESIRE to become the national organ of the "Class Struggle" in the "Class Struggle" in the "Class Struggle in the "Class Struggle" in the last number he devotes whole columns to a foolish and senseless tirade against Comrades Hickey and De Leon. Just read the last number of the "Class Struggle," comrades, and you will agree with me when I say Wayland or Debs could do no better or worse. In reviewing the history of the S. L. P. during the last eight years, I believe it is not easing to much that, in my humble opinion, the Socialist Movement of the whole country would be better off to-day if it never had had a single paper outside of our national organ, THE PEOPLE.

It seems to be a "hobby," with nearly all Sections, to poasess a local organ as soon as they can count a dozen or two members. Of course, every Section has a "capable Editor," who knows everything BETTER than our National Officials; and the result is that, like Wayland occs wrote to me, he begins to team Socialism "IN HIS OWN WAY." Now, whenever HIS way differs from the Party's, of course, the latter is WKONG, and if the N. E. C. dou't see it that way, they are bosses, popes, er dictators. Then the dight begins it he proved the party is an direction of the party's and direction of the party and directions of the party and directions of the party's

If we would never have wasted our hard-earned money on "Labors," "Tocsins," "Workers Calls," "Class Struggles," etc., I venture the assertion that we could to-day have a DAILY PEOPLE in Greater New York and a thorough, compact, disciplined organi-zation all over the country, against which the Private property worshipping crew of the

Volkszeitung" would never have dared to raise a hand.

And this shall be my motto henceforth: THE PEOPLE and no other paper for me; THE PEOPLE, that has brought order out of chaos in our movement; that has made our enemies show their hands within and without our Party; the paper that has done more for genuine Socialist education than all others combined:— may we work for it more than ever before, and, love it more 'for the enemies it has made."

In conclusion: Is it not time for the "Slob People" to call for a Party vote regarding the OWNERSHIP of itself and the "Volkszeitung". Or maybe that is unnecessary now after the midnight attack.

ting "? Or maybe that is unnecessary now after the midnight attack.

ALBERT SCHMUTZ.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11.

No Wavering.

To THE PEOPLE.—The present conflict within the Party is merely a test of strength between those who would push on to the re-volution sweeping aside all obstacles, and those

volution is swepting aside all obstacles, and those who would loiter by the way to conciliate this or that reactionary element.

Solidarity of opinion is absolutely necessary for the success of any movement. Nothing can be accomplished by a body torn by internal dissensions; therefore the real strength of the S. L. P. is measured by that number which stands for straightforward revolutionary action.

A wavering column invites defeat. Better is a few with courage and determination than many who hesitate. This may seem like harsh language. But the present development of capitalism makes an uncompromising spirit necessary. No time can be wasted in vain attempts to harmonize that which persists in discord.

People in the S. L. P. who object to critical strength of the strength

necessary. No time can be wasted in vain attempts to harmonize that which persists in discord.

People in the S. I., P. who object to criticism, complain of abusive language, hold to their opinions right or wrong, are of more injury to the movement they profess to uphold than are outsiders who take an open stand against it. All tactics of an uncompromising character must appear distasteful to them. Forcible language sounds like billingsate to them, and when their intellectual status is aptly described, they refuse to "get down into the mud." but soar off into the ethereal christianity with such luminaries as Prof. Geo. D. Herron, as portrayed in a late number of the S. F. "Class Struggle."

That paper has claimed to pursue a pacifying policy, but it has not uttered one word of reproof to those who have made use of such terms as "boases." "dictators." "skunks." "skunk element" and "De Leonites." Such language in the mouths of certain people is, of course, refined and elegant. No; that paper has been smoked out and it stands with the middle-class element that would make Socialism respectable. We are sorry to lose any ground, to lose any adherents, but what can we gain by smoothing things over? The time has come when every paper posing as an S. L. P. paper must submit to criticiem. Every one connected with the S. L. P. must be made to understand that erroneous opinions will not be tolerated. Whatever may be said of free mains that a class movement, even though it may have democracy for its aim, is decided, is despotic and will brook no interference when once its course is fully mapped out.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12. Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.

Kangaroo Tactics in New Jersey.

Kangaroo Tactics in New Jersey.

To THE PEOPLE.—Since the County Clerk has ruled against the Kangaroos in the matter of nominations, they have at last thrown aside the guise of Socialism and come out in their true colors by advising the voters through the capitalist press NOT TO VOTE THE TICKET of the S. L. P. The "Volkszeitung" element has reached the last ditch. We will bury them in it on election day.

JOHN HOSSACK.

Jersey City, Oct. 19.

Jersey City, Oct. 19.

Section Taunton.

To THE PEOPLE. Section Taunton originated from an English-speaking Branch of the previous "German Section." This Branch was started by 10 members. On Sept. 6, 1895, it got sole possession of the headquarters, 31 Vansole possession of the headquarters, 31 Vansole possession of the headquarters, 31 Vansole possession of the headquartery, after the German Branch was

stands to-day at 24 members and a applications on the list.

In the short time of its existence the Section could not do much propaganda work, as it was hampered by debts. The Kangaroos, seeing themselves defeated, took all the Party funds in their possession, thus disabling us for while.

seeing themselves defeated, took all the Party yunds in their possession, thus disabling us for quite a while.

The prospects of to-day are considerably better. Within a short time the Section will be in good standing with a good supply of literature, which is mostly needed now.

The two open-air meetings of Comrade Keinard, of New York, on July 31st and Aug. Ist did a great deal for the cause in Taunton. It aroused the people for the first time to the real state of affairs. The S. L. P. was well introduced by it, and to-day these two meetings are still in the minds of many persons.

This month the Section will try its best to show the people of Taunton that Socialism don't get stale here; there will be five public meetings in succession with five different speakers from Providence. The outlook is that on election day quite a number of voters will turn their backs to capitalistic politics and yote for the S. L. P.

MAX BOWER.

Taunton, Mass., Oct. 4. MAX BOWER.

The Ticket in Holyoke.

The Ticket in Holyoke.

To THE PEOPLE.—At last the transformation is completed. We have shaken off the old style methods of naming candidates for public office and have taken our place as the recognized third party in the machinery of political government. We have gone through the dreaded initial steps, such as public caucuses and nominations and our ticket is filed with the authorities ready for the official ballot. That this thing did not go off like a greased toboggan was of course, to be expected. Very few of our comrades were familiar with that sort of thing; many had never been at a caucus before, much less had experience as caucus officers. However, all of us did the best we knew how. On Friday. never been at a caucus before, much less had experience as caucus officers. However, all of us did the best we knew how. On Friday, October 6, we assembled at City Hall to make nominations for the various State District offices to be filled by us.

Our ticket now stands as follows:
For Senator-John MacNally, of Holyoke.
For County Commissioner—George L. Coderre, of Holyoke.
For Governors Councilor—Hermann Koepke, of Pittsfield.

of Pittsheld.

For Representatives to General Court:
Seventh Hampden District—Moritz E. Ruther
and Michael J. Lynch, of Holyoke.
Eighth Hampden District—Edward H. Buckland, of Holyoke.
Our campaign is well under way, and we
expect good results at our State elections on
November 7. We are going to open permanent
headquarters in Ward 4, which is our storm
center this year.

November 7. We are going to open permanent headquarters in Ward 4, which is our storm center this year.

We have held weekly agitating meetings in that ward since the middle of July, and the politicians are in despair. Ward 4 having been the backbone of the democratic party.

It looks now as we are going to capture that ward for the S. L. P. Efforts are being made by the politicians to wrestie from us Ward 3, which we captured last fall, but we have no fear of that and expect to hold it with an increased vote. The S. L. P. of Holyoke will not allow itself to be eclipsed by any rival this year as far as the vote is conserned. We expect to reach the 1,000 mark all right.

R.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 10.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 10.

"Revolutions" and Revolutionists in Chicago.

To THE PEOPLE, "With but scarce two months since the "Volkszeitung" crew of reactionists set themselves up as the only authority in the Party (because they have papers to SeLL), many "revolutions" have occurred in Chicago. Of course, with this particular kind of "revolutionary" socialists, "revolutions" are mere playthings, they come and go with the sunrise and sunset of every day. Since these "revolutions" began, the see-saw has lept going without a break. Just now another "revolutions" is about to take place, perhaps more circuitous than all previous ones, and its outcome no doubt will be the cause for another "revolution" in the rengade camp. The cause for this is the suspended renegade section's vote on the holding of a convention. Whose convention Why, the Socialist Labor Party's. No, the Kangaroos' convention. No Whose then Right here it is; that will be the cause for another revolution. The renegade section will not recognize the Kangaroos, (they have stamps of their own), who "A M. Simons, editor" and snapshot editor and fourth party promoter Barney Berlyn declare are reactionists pure and simple. Yet they voted on the holding of a convention; Wo, not on your Party going to be a reality? No, not on your Party going to be a reality? No, not on your

life, the Kangaroos will see to that that no fourth party element gets into their convention if they know it: that would simply yelay havoc with their "Volkszeitung" publishing business and just now that it is in need of considerable boosting.

The renegades not recognizing the Kangaroos, the only "I-Tommy-I" and full-fiedged Kangaroo is up in arms against them, and is demanding a declaration in favor of Kangarooism, and right here is where the new "revolution" is going to take place. Who is going to the convention! What is this convention called for? To settle matters in a democratic way, by the only action possible, the endorsement of Kangaroos and Kangarooism. Since when was the holding of a cenvention by Socialists a democratic means of adjustment of differences? Socialists can and do settle their differences by a reterendum vote, as is now being done by the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot vote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot vote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot vote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot vote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot vote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot wote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot wote in the Socialist Labor Party. Of course, those who recognize the Kangaroos will not and cannot wote in the Socialist Labor Party that is plain; where they can vote is in the Kangaroo camp.

plain; where they can vote is in the Kangaroo camp.

Who says that there ought to be a convention where all can come together and settle their differences. Settle differences with reaction-ists, no. The reactionists have them to settle with themselves. The Socialist Labor Party is a progressive movement, and has no time to waste on reactionists. Let those who want to be reactionary be so, it is best that they should know where they belong.

In the meantime they are into one another's wool here with both hands, and when they loosen their grip, which will be soon, it will be seen how the followers of "A. M. Simons, Editor," are being led unawares into the Kangaroo camp, much to their chagrin, and thus the circuit of revolutions in the renegade camp will be completed.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1899.

CHAS. A. BAUSTIAN.

No Kangaroo Need Apply.

No Kangaroo Need Apply.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Pueblo, S. L. P., filed a full county ticket, except the 4th Commissioner District, to be voted for at the Nov. 7th election, viz.:
Sheriff-Nicholas Swegel, Upholsterer. Clerk-1, A. Knight, Clerk.
Assessor—Henry Mellecker, Cook.
Treasurer—François Leroux, Miner.
County Superintendent of Schools—Mary Schimmer, Grocer.

Assessor—Henry Mellecker, Cook.
Treasure—Francois Leroux, Miner,
County Superintendent of Schools—Mary
Schimmer, Grocer,
Coronet—T. J. Murphy, Peddler,
Surveyor—Wm. J. Knight, Carpenter,
Surveyor—Wm. J. Knight, Carpenter,
Justice of the Peace—Silas W. Gardiner, Engineer,
Comstable—Jacob Frank, Tailor,
We expect a substantial increase over the
last poll. Not so large, however, as would
seem naturally our dues, considering the decision of the Supreme Court, by which the
Eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional
at the very time when a large number of mill
and smelter workers of this place were locked
out by the trust. Owing to the fact that they
are now very busy trying to carn from the
trust the munificent advance of 25 cents for
the extra four hours, we have not been able
to reach many of them. We advance slowly,
but they are Marxists when we get them; we
have not a Kangaroo in the Section.

Fraternally,
NIXON ELLIOTT.
Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 10.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 10.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 10.

The "Job" in California.

To THE PEOPLE,—The Party's troubles in the State of California can be summed up substantially as follows:

"Irst—A conspiracy engineered by (Job) Harriman and his chief henchmen, G. B. Benham and M. W. Wilkins of the "Class Struggle," object and end in view, to establish a strong following of the bogus N. E. C.; then withdraw their following from the S. L. P. and dump it body, soul and breeches over into Debs' Social Democratic Party.

Second—This unholy trinity are moving Heaven and the other place, principally the latter, to accomplish their purpose, and as Job Harriman was best qualified by his experience first as a preacher and then as a lawyer, he assumed dictatorship in the moving process.

Now as to facts to substantiate the above

Job Harriman was best qualified by his experience first as a preacher and then as a lawyer, he assumed dictatorship in the moving process.

Now as to facts to substantiate the above statement. Job Harriman, on Wednesday eve, August 16th, while attending a business meeting of Section San Francisco, did there and then, in commenting on the Party's troubles state that the best thing for the S. L. P. of California to do would be to withdraw from the factional quarrel and preserve the movement intact in this State. But, earlier in the evening, in conversation with the County Organizer, E. F. Kingsley, he brouched the proposition, as a feeler, of going over to the Social Democracy or perhaps organizing another movement a la Deba. Again, ca Sunday morning, August 27th, in a conversation with Wm. Edlin, held in the S. L. P. propaganday van in the presence of the undersigned, at whose place of business the comrades had ben camping the previous night, mentioned among other things that it would become necessary perhaps to go over to the Social Democratic Party. Edlin replied that Debs. S. D. P. was not very clear on economics. Harriman answered in a matter of fact way. "Ah, we'll fix that part all right" Again on Thursday, September 25th, in a talk with Comrade Hamann, he stated without any equivocation that if he, Job, could not have things his own way in this State, he would rip the Party up the back. Knowing these facts, knowing there was a "Job" on foot to demolish the Party, the comrades of the San Jose branch of Section Santa Ciara County, refused under any condition or dircumstance to allow this Job the finor to address their business meeting on Wednesday, September 20th, Further, next evening, Job the Ripper visited but recently, and he spoke from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., making a desperate endeavor to rip this branch ans well as to prejudice it against the San Jose Branch. (The two Branchessan Lora County.) Juring the meeting last mentioned a curious and suspicious incident occurred. Another Job—the secretary, so a com

"Dear Comrade:—Kingsley sent an order yesterday to stop the twelve copies of "Class Struggle," and send bill. I hear that some Struggle," and send bill. I hear that some of your members are not such bigots as to stifle free discussion. You ought to rally and take the paper. If it was my last breath it would say the De Leonites are wrong. I do not impeach their motives, but these methods will never build up Socialism. The split is irretrievable. Three months will prove to you that those who follow De Leon will be a minority. I knew this storm was coming for two years, but never said a word, except to check it. But no free-hearted person will long tolerate the awful intolerance and tyranny of De Leon. Some of the best Socialists that I know say that they would rather take the chances under Capitalism than under a Socialism dominated by a De Leon. I would expect and hope to see you one who will not try to stifle free discussion.

Fraternally,

M. W. WILKINS.

It will be seen by the above letter that M.

Traternally,

M. W. WILKINS.

It will be seen by the above letter that M. W. Wilkins states that he hopes that some of the members of Section Santa Clara County are not such bigots as to stille free djacussion. This, in the face of the fact that the "Class Struggle" purposely neglected to publish Comrade Hickey's side of the case in his debate with Job Harriman, knowing full well that if it had been done, Harriman's Job would have been exposed and their conspiracy nipped in the bud. Further, Wilkins says that with his last breath he will declare the De Leonites were wrong. He forgets that De Leon is under the direction of the National Executive Committee, and the National Executive Committee, and the National Executive is in duty bound to carry out the Party's policy as laid down by the Convention of 18%. Besides, it is rather late in the season to make a declaration of that kind unless there is an ulterior object in view. Next, he gives the whole thing away when he assumes that the Party is irretrievably split. This, figuratively speaking, is merely grease on the toboggan side in order that Job Harriman, Charity Benham and Weary Wilkins, with their co-conspirators, weaklings and dupes, may slide down with less friction jot the yawning chasm of the Social Democratic Party. The "Class Struggle" is guilty of the very charges of intolerance and tyranny that it accuses THE PROPLE of, but as Job is manipulating "The Class Struggle" is guilty of the very charges of intolerance and tyranny that it accuses THE PROPLE of, but as Job is manipulating "The Class Struggle" is guilty of the very charges of intolerance and tyranny that it accuses THE PROPLE of, but as Job is manipulating "The Class Struggle" is guilty of the very charges of intolerance and tyranny that it accuses THE PROPLE of, but as Job is manipulating "The Class Struggle" is guilty of the very charges of intolerance and tyranny that it accuses THE PROPLE of, but as Job is manipulating "The Class Struggle" is guilty of the very charges of intolerance and ty

E. B. MERCADIER. Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

RETURNS

On the General Vote for a Special National Convention, etc.,

SECTIONS.	1st, Shall a Special National Conven-		vention be held in		3d, Shall such Convention be held not later than Nov. 1, 1899?	
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KARL MARX,

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OFFICIAL.

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NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 880 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

W YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in thi, office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

General Vote

on the nominations made for permanent seat of the National Board of Ap-To the Members of the S. L. P.

For the permanent seat of the Na-tional Board of Appeals there have been

nominated: nominated:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., by Sections
Phoenix, Ariz.; Arroyo Grande, Lompoc, Los Angeles, Santa Clara Co., Cal.;
Rockvale, Colo.; Bridgeport, Hartford,
Milford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Rockville, Nos. 1 and 2, South Norwalk, Stamford, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Collinsville, Jacksonville, Glen Carbon, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Baltimore, Md.; Newport, Ky.; Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Nos. 1 and 2, Lawrence, Lynn, Medford, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Peabody, Revere, Somerville, Springfield, Stoneham, Taunton, Woburn, Worcester, Mass.; Duluth, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Essex County, Hudson County, Passaic County, Sussex County, Union County, N. J.; Buffalo, College Point, New York, Richmond Borough, New York (Scand.) Woodhaven, Mount New YORK (Scand.) Woodnaven, Mount Kisco, Newburgh, Onondaga County, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Schenectady, Sing Sing, Yonkers, N. Y.; Akron, But-ler, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio; Allentown, Du Bois, Erie, Fayette Onio; Alientown, Du Bois, Erie, Fayette City, Homestead, Jeannette, Philadei-phia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Shenandoah, Stoneboro, Pa.; Central Falls, Cumber-land, Pawtucket, Providence, Wooniand, Pawticket, Providence, Woon-socket, R. I.; Austin, San Antonio, Tex.; Barre, Vt., Nos. 1 and 2, Richmond, Roanoke, Va.; Pasco, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Whatcom, Wash.; West Superior Wis.

rjor, Wis. PITTSBURG, PA., by Sections Figart, Grove City, Houtzdale, McKeesport, Roscoe, Suterville, West Newton, Wilmerding, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS., by Sections Utica,

N. Y.; Blythesdale and Buena Vista, Pa. CHICAGO, ILL., by Sections Vallejo and Watsonville, Cal.; Russell Gulch,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., by Sections Muncie, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha,

Neb.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., by Sections
East St. Louis, Ill.; Richmond, Ind.
DENVER, COLO., by Sections Denver
and Grand Junction, Colo.
NEW YORK, N. Y., by Section Mont-

ose, Colo. MILWAUKEE, WIS., by Section Davenport, Ia.
DETROIT, MICH., by Section Hol-

land. Mich. LIMA, OHIO, by Section Lima, O. CLEVELAND, OHIO, by Section

ST. LOUIS, MO., by Section El Paso,

SEATTLE, WASH., by Section Woolley. Wash. Sections will proceed to submit this vote at the next regular meeting, and

report the vote cast for each or any of the foregoing cities not later than November 18, 1899, on which day the There is no need of sending out special

voting blanks for this vote. Organizers. as soon as their respective Sections have voted, will please make report at once, stating the number of votes cast for any one of the foregoing cities.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

P. S.-Owing to a typographical omission in the returns published by the People of Oct. 8, St. Louis, Mo., and Seattle, Wash., were not on the list of places nominated and the call is there fore republished.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mational Executive Committee,

Meeting of October 17, with P. Murphy in
the chair. Absent, Kinneally and Sauter, the
former with, the latter without excuse. The
financial report for the week ending October
lith showed receipts \$53.19; expenditures, \$38.05.
Section Buffalo asked for information about
Polish type that is held by the Section. Resolved to adhere to former decision, namely,
that such type be held by Section Buffalo until the peculiar stand taken by the Polish Exscutive Committee is cleared up. Section
Santa Clara County, Cal., reported suspension
of two members. Report not clear and secretary instructed to inquire as to details. Section Reading reported to have reorganized on
October 9th in good shape. Section Believille,
Ill., sent 50 cents and asked for copy of new
charter. Granted.

New Section organized at Wilkinsburg, Pa.,
and charter granted.

A. S. BROWN,
Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

COLORADO.

THE TICKET IN MESA COUNTY.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following ticket has een nominated by the S. L. P. in this (Mesa) County: Sheriff-John Nolan.

Sheriff—John Nolan.
Clerk and Recorder—John B. Gesberg.
Treasurer—W. M. Van Buren.
Assessor—Murray Carver.
County Commissioner—T. M. Todd.
Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. E. Hutchin-

Coroner—Dr. Johnson.
County Surveyor—M. B. Reeves.
We are systematically distributing S. L. P.
literature and expect to reach every house in
the county before election. We hope to render
a good account of our work when the votes are
counted.

Yours truly,
J. W. MARTIN,
Organizer Section Mesa County,
Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 10.

ILLINOIS.

LOYALTY VIGOROUS AND SUCCESSFUL IN CHICAGO.

IN CHICAGO.

In a circular of October 10, addressed to the S. L. P. Sections and enclosing his financial report for the quarter ending September 30, 1859. Comrade Peter Damm, financial secretary of the Illinois State Committee, says:

"The suspended State Committee kept and still refuses to turn over \$107\$, which they are now using, not for the promotion of the S. L. P., as they were elected to do, but to help a few plottars, whose dastardly scheme is to

set up a party of their own (a "fourth party") with the funds of the S. L. P., gathered throughout the State by the various Sections. At first this traitorus act put the S. L. P. of the State in a weakened position; but we can now report a steady progress. In Chicago there were only eleven members at the reorganization; we are now pleased to report 41 members and the prospect is that Section Chicago will in a short time have more than fully recovered the lost ground.

Comrades, prepare your organization by constant agitation, so that we may, in the campaign of 1990, so littingly to the working class as the uncompromising proletarian party, under the banner of which the ware workers must rally in order to achieve their emancipation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GREATER BOSTON AUXILIARY BRANCH. The Executive Committee of this branch will meet Sunday eve; Oct. 22, at 16 Lynde street, Boston. HARRIET E. LOTHROP, Sec'y.

onio.

Section Akron is sending 50 prepaid three-months subscriptions to as many voters in their city.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE S. L. P. CAUCUSES AND CITY CONVENTION.

CITY CONVENTION.

Caucuses of the S. L. P. in Providence will be held in all the wards Monday, October 23, at 7 p. m., continuing until 9.39 p. m. to nominate candidates for warden, district clerk, school committee, and to elect delegates to the city convention hereinsfter called on the basis advertised in the daily papers. Location of caucuses as follows:

1st Ward—Pioneer Hall, South Main st. 2nd Ward—Ward Room, North Main st. 2nd Ward—Ward Room, North Main st. 3rd Ward— "Smith st. 4th Ward— "Fountain, st. 5th Ward— "Beacon ave. 6th Ward— "Dublie st. 7th Ward— "Oakland st. 8th Ward— "Harrison st. 9th Ward— "Pallas st. 10th Ward— "Pallas st. 10th Ward— "A twells ave. A City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Sixth District Court Room, Central Police Station, Fountain street, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 189s, at 8 p. m., to nominate candidates for Mayor. City Treasurer, Harbor Master and Overseer of the Poor.

City Committee S. L. P.

LAMES B. PEID Chaltrop.

City Committee S. L. P. JAMES B. REID, Chairman. CHARLES KROLL, Secretary.

All Socialist voters are urgently called on to attend the caucuses and ensure the nomination and election of proper representatives of the

General Agitation Fund.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

From Lincoln to Marouchek.

Interesting Episode in the Life of the Still-born "Independent Labor Fakir Party."

In the 26th Assembly District of New York City we have a genuine specimen of Labor Crook trying hard for an office of some kind through which he may get plenty of "dust" without working. He has succeeded so far that he takes in the strike committee and label committee jobs from the cigarmakers' union of which he is a member. But a label committee job is only the bottom rung of the social ladder, and the gentleman in question, Albert Marouchek, is rather ambitious. He is, moreover a born statesman, and to such gifted persons the political field is most inviting. In order to get his name before the politicians, through the newspapers and other channels of fame, he had himself elected in the union in every committee. But this is an old scheme, and the politicians didn't seem to think that he could deliver "the goods." He tried another way, organized a "Republican Campaign Club," named it the "Abraham Lincoln Club" and got some of his Bohemian countrymen, mostly cigarmakers, to join it. Again the expected reward did not come, and his followers, to whom he had made promises which he could not keep, threatened to leave him at the very opening of the present campaign. After deep thinking and profound scheming with a bosom friend, Marouchek called a meeting of the club.

"My fellow countrymen," said he on taking the chair, "this club was organized last year, and we called it the Lincoln Club: we worked hard for the Republican party, yet did not get any recognition. This must be changed."

"Aye, aye," came the response from nearly all of the members; "let us have a change. Where are the jobs we were promised?"

Then Marouchek's bosom friend got up and thus respectfully addressed the chair: "Mr. chairman, it is true that the president of our club did not give us what he promised. How could he? Was he not himself looking for something that he did not get? It is not his fault, I can assure you. Something must be done, however; something that will give our able and worthy president the prestige he needs to carry out his noble schemes. In my humble opinion we are not recognized because our membership is small. And our membership is small because we named this club after Abraham Lincoln. How many of us know anything about that Lincoln? As for me I may frankly admit that I don't know anything about the man and I am sure you don't either. (Applause.) I have been credibly told that he never was a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America (tremendous applause.) And how can we expect union men and other good people to join a club with such an obscure and unpopular name? Now take our president, Mr. Albert Marouchek. Not only he has been a member of that great cigarmakers' organization for years, but he is an officer of it and caps the climax by being on all its committees. He is on the Label Committee, on the Execu-tive Committee, on the Finance Com-mittee, on the Entertainment Commit-tee, on the Advisory Board, etc., etc.

Every one of our countrymen in the district knows him. What's the matter, then, with changing the name of our club and calling it after our president, Albert Marouchek instead of Abraham Lincoln? This would not only bring more members in our club, but it would show our friends at Republican head superiors have required by Marouchek is quarters how popular Mr. Marouchek is. Then, surely, he would get the recognition to which he is entitled, and he would be placed in a position where he would at last be able to do something for his friends." (Prolonged applause, in the midst of which are heard voices

in the midst of which are heard voices shouting, "that's right, "I second the motion," etc.)
"No need of a motion," said the president; "we'll do that by unanimous consent. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and assure you that I shall do everything I can to get there this time.

this time."

But he did not get there, and Marouchek was about losing all hope when an unexpected chance loomed up in the misty form of an "Independent Labor Fakir Party," Marouchek, a registered voter in the Republican primaries, and voter in the Republican primaries, and delegate to the Republican Assembly Convention, is nominated by the said "Independent Labor Fakir Party" for Assembly. As there has been of late a remarkable growth of class-consciousness among the wage workers of the 26th District, it is safe to say that Marketin and the same primaries. rouchek will have to concoct another fruitless scheme for the campaign of next year.

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